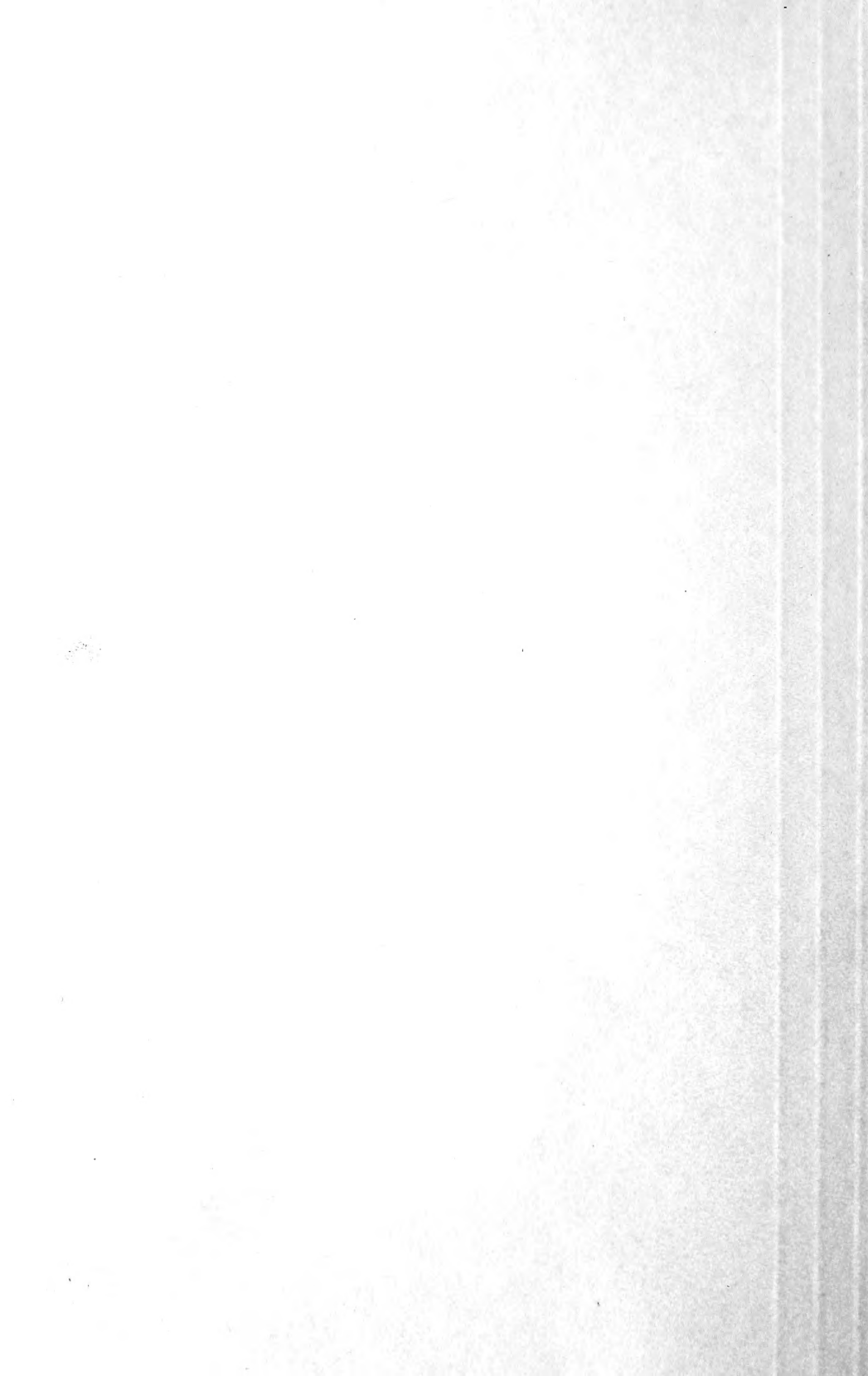


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... Catalogue of ...

ORNAMENTAL

... AND ...

Fruit Trees,

SMALL FRUIT, FLOWERING SHRUBS,
ROSES, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, ETC.

Cultivated and for sale by

D. O. MUNSON,

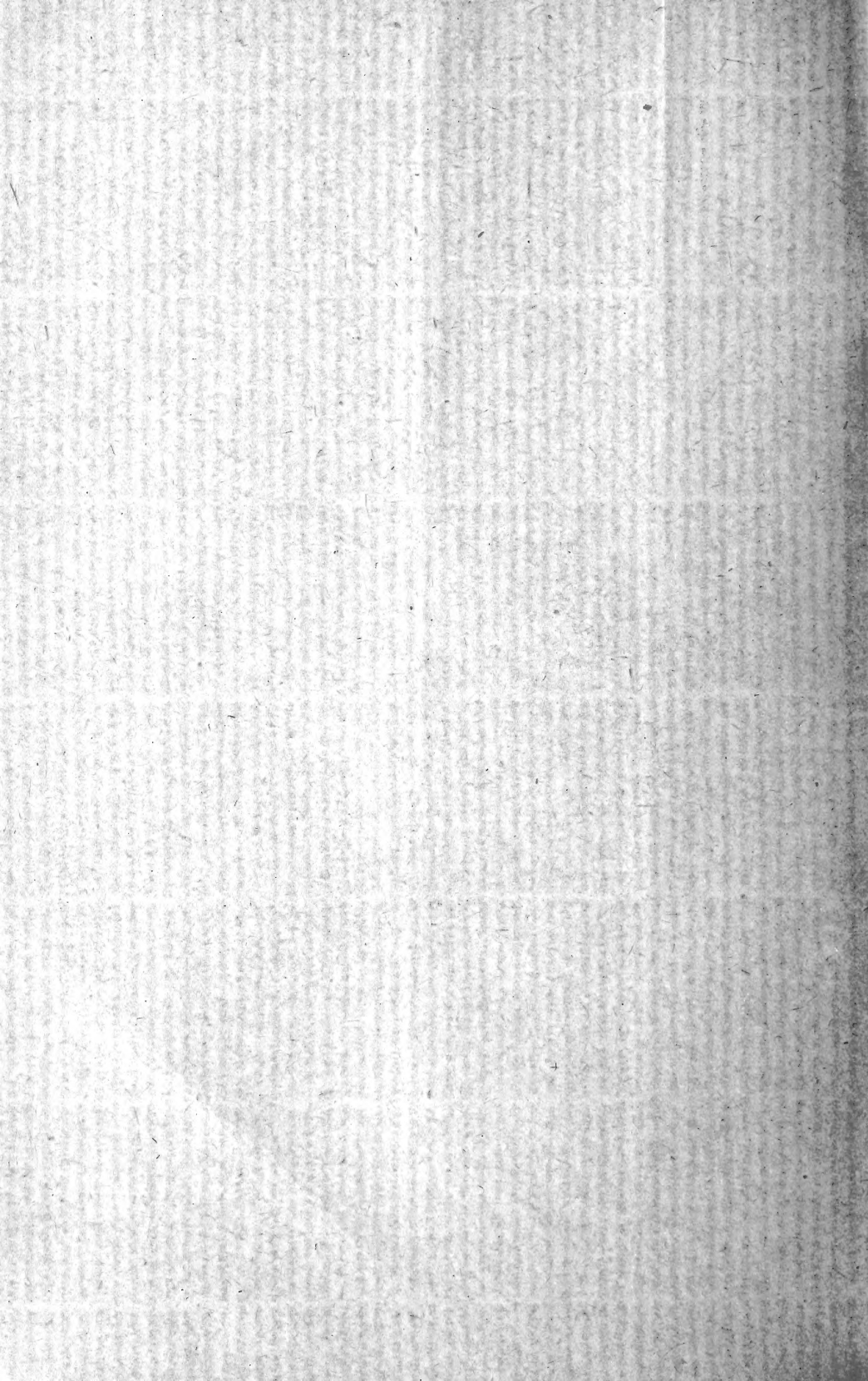
At the

Munson Hill Nurseries and Greenhouses,

VIRGINIA.

ADDRESS: FALLS CHURCH, FAIRFAX CO., VA.

Rufus H. Darby Printing Company,
Washington, D. C.



==CATALOGUE==

OF

ORNAMENTAL

AND

FRUIT TREES,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE

BY

D. O. MUNSON,

AT THE

Munson Hill Nurseries, Virginia.

ADDRESS:

FALLS CHURCH, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

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REMARKS.

It is now fifty-six years since this nursery was established in Fairfax County, and my business has increased until I now have over one million of trees, small fruits, grape vines, flowering shrubs, roses, etc., in cultivation.

My soil is a sandy loam, well adapted to growing trees. The nurseries are kept well cultivated and free from weeds during the entire growing season, which insures a thrifty growth. The packing is done by experienced packers in the best manner, and stock that I have shipped to the most distant States of the Union, after being six weeks *en route*, arrived in the very best condition.

Persons in ordering will please state expressly the varieties they desire, and the number of each, and whether Standard or Dwarf. When I have not the varieties desired will substitute others as near in character as possible, unless otherwise directed. The cost of boxing or packing will always be charged; but all packages will be sent to the steamboats or depots at Washington, Georgetown or Alexandria without charge for cartage, and when so delivered my responsibility as to their condition will cease.

Remittances should be made in drafts to my order, or by post-office order, registered letter or express. Particular directions should be given as to marking and shipment of packages. Where directions are not given, I will ship by such lines as shall seem best.

Hints on Transplanting.

In transplanting, the branches should be cut back as much in proportion as the roots have been by digging; the quantity and condition of the roots is the value of the tree.

The ground, in the first place, should be well and deeply plowed. In planting, the hole should be dug from two to three feet wide and twenty inches deep, and then filled up to the proper depth with good, rich earth, and the roots so adjusted as to give them as near their natural position as possible; then cover and fill in between with fine rich loam, when, by a gentle pressure of the foot, the dirt should be pressed around the tree sufficiently to give it a firm position; then there should be a sufficient quantity of earth added to fill up the hole, and left loose, so as to receive the moisture readily. The ground for a few feet around the tree should be mulched with straw or stable manure to keep it from getting dry and hard.

It is indispensable to the growth of trees that the ground near them should be kept free from grass and weeds, and quite mellow, at least until they come to bearing, and never should be allowed to remain long at a time in stiff sod. A peach orchard should never be seeded in grass, but cultivated with some hoed crop until it comes to bearing, and then should be plowed twice a year, without raising any crop on the land.

If trees arrive in dry or bad condition, they would be much benefited by trimming them in well, and burying them under ground, root and branch, or immersing them in water for twenty-four hours; it fills the pores with moisture, and would cause many to grow which would otherwise hardly exist. This is particularly the case with the peach.

Trees that arrive in a frozen condition should be immediately put under the ground until they are thawed. When this is done the frost has but little or no effect upon them.

Trees that arrive in the fall, and are not to be planted until spring, should have their roots buried at least two feet below the surface, in some dry soil, where the water will not rest around them.

TIME OF PLANTING.

We usually begin shipping about the 1st of October and continue until ground freezes. During mild winters trees can be successfully planted at any time that there is no frost in the ground. We continue shipping in the spring until May 1.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Standard Apples—distance apart each way..... | 30 feet. |
| Standard Pears and Cherries | 20 " |
| Plums, Peaches and Apricots..... | 18 " |
| Quinces | 10 " |
| Dwarf Apples and Pears..... | 8 " |
| Currants and Gooseberries..... | 4 " |
| Raspberries and Blackberries..... | 4 by 6 " |
| Grapevines | 6 by 8 " |
| Strawberries | 2 by 4 " |

TABLE

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED TO PLANT AN ACRE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY FEET APART.

| FEET. | TREES. | FEET. | TREES. | FEET. | TREES. |
|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| 1..... | 43,560 | 18..... | 130 | 35..... | 35 |
| 2..... | 10,890 | 19..... | 120 | 36..... | 32 |
| 3..... | 4,840 | 20..... | 108 | 37..... | 31 |
| 4..... | 2,722 | 21..... | 98 | 38..... | 30 |
| 5..... | 1,864 | 22..... | 90 | 39..... | 28 |
| 6..... | 1,210 | 23..... | 85 | 40..... | 27 |
| 7..... | 889 | 24..... | 75 | 41..... | 26 |
| 8..... | 688 | 25..... | 69 | 42..... | 24 |
| 9..... | 537 | 26..... | 64 | 43..... | 23 |
| 10..... | 435 | 27..... | 59 | 44..... | 22 |
| 11..... | 330 | 28..... | 55 | 45..... | 21 |
| 12..... | 302 | 29..... | 51 | 46..... | 20 |
| 13..... | 267 | 30..... | 48 | 47..... | 19 |
| 14..... | 222 | 31..... | 45 | 48..... | 18 |
| 15..... | 193 | 32..... | 43 | 49..... | 18 |
| 16..... | 170 | 33..... | 40 | 50..... | 17 |
| 17..... | 150 | 34..... | 37 | | |

CATALOGUE.

APPLES.

Select List—Summer Varieties.

AMERICAN SUMMER PEARMAN—Medium, oblong, and striped and dotted with red; tender, juicy, rich; a slow grower; good bearer. August.

ASTRACHAN RED—Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom, juicy, rich, acid; beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage, and a good bearer. July.

CAROLINA RED JUNE—An early bearer, very productive, medium sized, dark crimson, flesh white. Very tender, fine grained, juicy, sub-acid. Tree an upright, but slow grower. June and July.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBERG—A large, beautiful, Russian apple, roundish, streaked with red and yellow; tender, juicy and pleasant; a kitchen apple of best quality, and esteemed by many for the dessert; tree a vigorous, fine grower, and an abundant bearer. August.

EARLY COLTON—This new variety is earlier than the Early Harvest; is of the very best quality for cooking and eating; nearly round; color yellowish white, with slight tinge of red where exposed to the sun; juicy and rich; never rots on the tree; good grower and an abundant bearer. Ripens last of June.

EARLY HARVEST (*Yellow Harvest*)—Medium to large, pale yellow, fine flavor; tree a moderate erect grower, and a good bearer; a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. July.

EARLY RIPE—Tree a fine grower and productive: fruit medium; pale yellow sprinkled with a few gray dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Ripens in July.

EARLY STRAWBERRY—Medium, striped with deep red, tender, sub-acid, and excellent; erect grower and productive; good for both garden and orchard.

JERSEY SWEET—Medium, striped red and green, very sweet, rich and pleasant; good grower and good bearer. August.

SUMMER PIPPIN (*Sour Bough*)—Medium to large, roundish and oblong, pale waxen yellow, sprinkled with green and grayish dots; flesh white, tender and juicy; profitable for market. Ripens last of July, and August.

SUMMER QUEEN—Medium to large, roundish, surface yellow, blotched and streaked with red; flesh yellow and tender, with an acid, aromatic flavor. July and August.

SUMMER RAMBO—Tree vigorous, spreading, open round head. Fruit a little above medium size, flat, pale greenish yellow, stained and streaked with red on the sunny side; flesh rather soft, sprightly, sub-acid; good. Ripens early in September.

SWEET BOUGH—Large, pale, greenish yellow; tender and sweet; moderate grower and a good bearer. July.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A new Russian variety, imported in 1870; tree a good grower and an unusual early bearer; fruit good size and good quality; skin clear white at first, becoming a beautiful pale yellow when fully matured. Ripens July 1.

Autumn Varieties.

BONUM—Medium flat, yellow, mostly shaded with deep crimson; flesh white, often stained next the skin; tender, juicy, rich, mild, sub-acid. November to December.

FALL PIPPIN—Very large, yellow, tender, juicy and rich; tree vigorous. October and November.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, striped, tender, juicy and high flavor; vigorous and productive. September and October.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with beautiful red cheek, tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor; tree vigorous grower and good bearer.

MUNSON SWEET—Tree vigorous, spreading and an abundant bearer; flesh yellowish, juicy, sweet, good. September to December.

Winter Varieties.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN, or *Yellow Newtown Pippin*—Medium size, yellow when fully ripe; succeeds best in Albemarle County, or in the middle and western parts of this State, also in some parts of New York State. The flesh is firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich and high flavor; tree slow grower. February to May.

- AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET (*Sheep Nose*)—Medium or small, roundish oval; clear golden russet, very tender and juicy, more resembling in texture a buttery pear than any other apple. Tree a thrifty, upright grower; good bearer. November to January.
- ARKANSAS BLACK—Fruit large, almost black; tree a vigorous grower. Fruit in flavor like Winesap, but larger and a better keeper; trees bear young. February to April.
- BEN DAVIS (*New York Pippin*)—Origin, Kentucky; tree remarkably healthy, vigorous; an abundant bearer. Fruit large, handsome, striped; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very profitable for market; should be in every collection. November to January.
- BISMARCK—New variety from New Zealand; tree of dwarf habit, hardy and vigorous; early and prolific bearer. Fruit large, brilliant color and very handsome; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid, agreeable flavor. December to March.
- BUCKINGHAM or WINTER QUEEN—Tree hardy, healthy and productive; fruit medium to large; color greenish yellow, mostly covered with red or crimson, flesh yellowish, tender and juicy. One of the best Southern apples. November to February.
- FALLAWATER—A favorite apple in Pennsylvania, of which State it is a native; tree a strong grower and very productive; fruit very large; skin yellowish green, shaded with dull red and sprinkled with large gray dots; flesh greenish white, pleasant sub-acid flavor. From November to February.
- FAMUSE, or SNOW APPLE—Medium, deep crimson; flesh white, sprightly and agreeable; tree a good grower and abundant bearer; well adapted to this section and State. November and December.
- GANO—Fruit and tree closely resembling the well-known Ben Davis, but fruit more highly colored, nearly covered with dark red; large and very handsome; mild, sub-acid; flesh pale yellow. Ripens with Ben Davis.
- GRIMES' GOLDEN—An apple of the highest quality, equal to the best Newtown Pippin; medium to large size, yellow; tree hardy, vigorous and productive; original in Virginia. November to January.
- KINNIARD'S CHOICE—Originated in Tennessee; highly spoken of but has not been tested in this section; tree vigorous; fruit medium to large, red, highly colored; flesh yellow, fine grained, rich and juicy. Season, November to March.

- LIMBER TWIG—Medium, roundish, oblate; greenish yellow, shaded and striped with dull crimson, and sprinkled with light dots; flesh not very tender; juicy, with a sub-acid flavor; tree heavy and productive, somewhat drooping. January to April.
- LANGFORD SEEDLING—An invaluable winter apple, especially for the Middle, Southern and Southwestern States; originated in Maryland; tree a remarkably strong, upright grower, and an annual bearer; fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow striped and nearly covered with bright red; flesh firm, juicy, mild and sub-acid. January to May.
- MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (*or Paragon*)—Tree a vigorous grower, hardy and productive; believed to be a seedling from the Winesap, but a much stronger grower; fruit about twice the size of the Winesap; it resembles the Winesap in flavor and color, but is believed to be a better keeper.
- MILAM—Medium, greenish, shaded and striped with red; flesh rather firm, pleasant, sub-acid. December to March.
- ROME BEAUTY—Fruit large, roundish, skin yellow, and nearly covered with stripes; flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, and sub-acid; tree moderate grower; popular in Southwest. October to January.
- SHOCKLEY—Origin, Georgia; tree vigorous, upright and productive; fruit below medium, pale yellow, overspread with red; flesh crisp, juicy, vinous and pleasant. January to April.
- SMITH'S CIDER—Medium to large, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid; very popular in South and West. November to January.
- SMOKE-HOUSE—Medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson, and thinly sprinkled with large gray and brown dots; flesh yellowish, juicy, sub-acid. September to January.
- STAYMAN WINESAP—One of the best apples grown. Fruit large size; bright red color, best quality. Tree vigorous grower, irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and locations. December to April.
- TEWKSBURY WINTER BLUSH—Medium to small; skin smooth, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, with more juice and flavor than any other long-keeping variety; mild, pleasant, sub-acid; tree grows rapidly and straight, and the fruit hangs till late in the autumn. January to July.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY—Medium to large, dark red, sub-acid. Popular in Southwest Virginia. December to March.

WINESAP—Medium, dark red, sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer; one of the most profitable long-keeping market apples for the South and West. December to May.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE—Medium to large, roundish, oblate, yellowish green, sometimes with a little blush on one side; flesh white, juicy, sweet, sprightly and fine grained. November to March.

YORK IMPERIAL (*Johnson's Fine Winter*)—Medium size; one of the best varieties for this section, and is largely grown in the Middle and Southern States; skin yellow, nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender, crisp and juicy; an enormous bearer and hangs well on the tree; a good keeper and retains its flavor to the last. Too much cannot be said in favor of this variety; it is second to none in the Catalogue, and is one of the most profitable apples for market. February to April.

Additional list of Apples which can be furnished, but many of them are not suited to this soil and climate.

Baldwin,
Golden Sweet,
Jonathan,
King,
Lawver,

May Pippin,
Northern Spy,
Royal Limbertwig,
Rambo.

Crab Apples.

For Cider and Preserving.

HYSLOP—Large, dark red, with blue bloom; fruit crisp, sprightly and acid flavor.

RED SIBERIAN—Small, bright red, covered with light, transparent bloom, about an inch in diameter; very productive and bears very young; good for jelly.

TRANSCENDENT—Large yellow, mostly covered with red; very productive and desirable.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Larger than the Red Siberian; valuable for preserving and jelly.

PEARS.

Our list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the Middle and Southern States. These will ripen through the season and doubtless give satisfaction. Other varieties can be furnished if desired.

Summer Pears.

BARTLETT—Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor, very popular; the tree a good grower and bears early and abundantly. August.

WILDER—One of the earliest ripening pears; fine appearance, good quality, good shipper.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett; pale lemon yellow, with blush on one side; melting, buttery, juicy, with rich, sweet, vinous flavor; tree hardy and productive. August.

HOWELL—Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek; handsome, rich, sweet, melting, perfumed flavor; tree an upright, fine grower; an early and good bearer. Last of August.

KOONCE—Tree a vigorous grower, good bearer; one of the best early pears. Originated in Southern Illinois and is highly recommended. Medium size, handsome appearance; a good market variety.

LAWSON—Tree a vigorous, upright grower, with clean, healthy foliage; has never been affected with blight or disease; very productive; fruit large, firm, and a good shipper; beautiful red color on yellow ground, crisp and juicy, though not best in quality. Middle of July.

MANNING'S ELIZABETH—Medium size, bright yellow, red cheek; flesh white, juicy and very melting; not subject to blight; prolific bearer. July and August.

Autumn Pears.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Very large, pyriform, yellow and red; nearly melting, high flavored; good bearer; tree of stout but slow growth; best on standard. September and October.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—A large, fine pear, juicy, melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; tree a fine grower and good bearer. October and November.

- DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME**—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes a little russeted, melting, juicy and well flavored; does best on quince; tree vigorous grower and the most reliable bearer of all our good pears. September to December.
- FLEMISH BEAUTY**—Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer. September.
- GARBER'S HYBRID**—Tree an upright grower, heavy, dark green glittering foliage; it is nearly or quite free from blight; fruit yellow, larger than Keiffer, better in quality and four weeks earlier. Originated in Pennsylvania.
- LE CONTE**—A hybrid seedling of the Chinese Sand Pear and some one of our standard cultivated pears; large size; color yellowish white; commences bearing very young; tree vigorous, upright grower; valuable for shade as well as fruit. Begins ripening in September.
- LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY**—Above medium, greenish yellow, with a bright red cheek; juicy, buttery, and melting; a fine grower on both pear and quince. September.
- SHELDON**—Medium to large, yellow and red; tree a fine grower and productive. September.
- SECKEL**—Small, rich, yellowish brown; one of the best, and high flavored; tree slow, vigorous grower and very productive. September.
- DEWEY'S PREMIUM**—Of oriental type; originated in Ohio; fruit is large, beautiful golden russet, flushed with red to the sun; quality good; should be picked before fully ripe; bears early; very productive; excellent for market and canning. October to December.
- VERMONT BEAUTY**—This is the most desirable of all the dessert pears; hardy and vigorous grower and free from leaf blight. It resembles the Seckel in quality, is much handsomer; very prolific and a good keeper; the fruit is of medium size; yellow and covered on sunny side with bright carmine red; rich, juicy, aromatic and best. Middle of October.
- WORDEN SECKEL**—A seedling of the Seckel, equally as good in flavor and quality, but superior in size and beauty; upright grower, abundant bearer. Ripens a little later than Seckel.

Winter Pears.

- KEIFFER'S HYBRID PEAR**—Flesh white and firm, juicy; one of the very best pears for canning and preserving; an enormous bearer, and of good quality.

LAWRENCE—Above medium, yellow, thickly dotted, with a very rich, fine flavor; one of the best; tree a moderate grower and very productive. November to January.

PRESIDENT DROUARD—Originated in France; recommended as a valuable winter variety; fruit large, handsome and good quality; tree hardy, vigorous grower. Season, January to March.

CHERRIES.

The cherry succeeds well in this soil and climate, and requires less cultivation than any other fruit tree. It is profitable for market, and is frequently planted by the side of lanes for shade.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—This cherry is a native of Belgium, one of the largest of the Bigarreau cherries; fruit grows in clusters, round skin of a deep black color; flesh dark, tender, very juicy, with a fine rich flavor.

WINDSOR—Fruit large, flesh firm and of fine quality; tree hardy and very productive; dark red. A valuable late variety for market and family use. Season, July.

DYE HOUSE—In hardness and general appearance it resembles Early Richmond; it is several days earlier; fruit medium, color bright red, flesh juicy, tender and sub-acid; very productive.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Quite large, black, half tender, juicy and rich; tree grows strong and upright; bears well. Last of June.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE—Below medium, purple, juicy, sweet and rich; tree grows spreading and productive. Last of May.

EARLY RICHMOND—Medium size, bright red, a sprightly acid; an early and abundant bearer. First of June.

ENGLISH MORELLO—Large size, acid, dark red. First of July.

GOVERNOR WOOD—Large yellow, with a carmine blush; tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; one of the best. Middle of June.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—Large, dark, purplish red; flesh red; tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree an upright grower. Middle of July.

MAM. BIGARREAU—The largest and one of the best of the Bigarreaus.

MAY DUKE—Large, dark red, sub-acid; an old and invaluable variety. June.

MONTMORENCY—Above medium size, bright red, an early and prolific bearer, much larger and ten days later than the Early Richmond.

NAPOLEON BIGARREAU, or OX HEART—One of the largest and most prolific of cherries, prized highly as a market variety; known in many places as the wax cherry; skin white, red on sunny side. Middle to last of June.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large, yellow, firm, rich and delicious. Last of June.

PLUMS.

European and Native Varieties.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Tree moderately vigorous and productive; fruit of the largest size; skin light yellow, with a number of rich, dark red spots on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, adhering to the stone; flavor rich, sweet and delicious. August.

DAMSON—Fruit small, oval, about an inch long; skin purple, covered with a thick, blue bloom; flesh juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone; valued only for preserving. September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Fruit long, oval, nearly two inches long, peculiarly swollen on one side and drawn out toward the stalk; skin purple, with thick, blue bloom; flesh firm, green, sweet and pleasant; separates from the stone, which is flat, very long, and a little curved; fair quality for table, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. July and August.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Fruit rather above medium size; stalk nearly an inch long; skin pale green until fully ripe, when it is tinged with yellow; flesh greenish, very juicy, melting and rich; separates freely from the stone. First of August.

LOMBARD—Tree very vigorous and hardy; fruit medium size, roundish oval, slightly flattened at either end; skin delicate violet red, dotted with red, and dusted thinly with bloom; flesh deep yellow, juicy and pleasant, but not rich; very prolific bearer. Last of July.

REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY—Tree vigorous grower and productive; fruit large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, with stripes and splashes of green covered with thin bloom; flesh yellow, juicy, melting, with rich, excellent flavor; separates from stone. August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—An English purple variety, larger than the common Damson, a more rapid grower, less subject to the black knot.

WHITE MAGNUM BONUM (*Yellow Egg*)—Fruit of the largest size, measuring six inches in its largest circumference, oval, narrowing a good deal at both ends; skin yellow, with numerous white dots covered with thin white bloom; when fully ripe of a deep gold color; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; rather acid until fully ripe, when it becomes sweet, though of only second rate flavor. Last of July.

WILD GOOSE—An improved variety of the Chickasaw; color deep red, with deep bloom; flesh juicy and sweet; adheres to the stone; tree very vigorous grower; commences to bear in two or three years after planting. First of July.

Japan Plums.

This class of plums is attracting a great deal of attention among fruit growers. They are remarkable for size, beauty and productiveness; flesh firm and will stand shipping long distances, and will keep a long time in excellent condition. They will probably supersede most of the European varieties. In growth they are very ornamental, begin bearing when quite young and seem to be almost curculio-proof.

BOTAN, or ABUNDANCE—Lemon yellow, ground nearly covered with red, heavy bloom; flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; tree vigorous grower, early and abundant bearer; best of its class. Season, last of July.

BURBANK—Fruit large, ranging from five to five and one-half inches in circumference; globular, clear, cherry red, with thin light bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, peculiar and very agreeable flavor; tree vigorous, large, rather broad leaves; begins bearing at two or three years. Middle to last of August.

CLIMAX—Early, large, heart-shaped, fragrant and of fine quality; prolific and early bearer. Tree vigorous, upright grower.

HALE—Tree vigorous and upright grower, prolific bearer, fruit large; color bright orange mottled with cherry red; very best quality. Ripens middle of September.

KELSEY JAPAN—Large to very large, rich yellow, splashed with reddish purple; flesh firm, yellow, rich and juicy; elegant flavor; pit is small and parts freely from the flesh. Season, last of August.

MAYNARD—A new variety originated by Luther Burbank; claimed to be of large size; prolific bearer; best quality; free from rot or disease. Has never been fruited in this section.

OGON—Tree very vigorous, fruit large, roundish, bright golden yellow, with faint bloom; flesh firm, rich and sweet; an excellent kind for canning. Season, last of July.

RED JUNE—One of the very best of the Japanese varieties, both for table and market; size large, firm, good quality; color beautiful red; very early and very hardy, both in bud and blossom; tree vigorous, upright grower.

SATSUMA—A fine large plum, globular, about the size of Kelsey Japan and five or six weeks earlier; flesh solid, purplish crimson color; juicy and of fine quality; tree strong, vigorous grower and an abundant bearer.

WIXON—Tree vigorous grower; color bright cherry red; juicy and of agreeable flavor.

YELLOW JAPAN—Fruit large, nearly round; skin yellow, with red cheek on sunny side; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, resembling Kelsey in growth, but with larger leaves; highly recommended.

PEACHES.

The peach tree requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil. A warm sandy loam is probably the best, though with good cultivation they may be raised on any soil except low wet land.

The following have been selected, after an examination of about one hundred varieties in bearing, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for more than three months, commencing the last of June and lasting until the 20th of October.

BILLIEU'S COMET, or LATE OCTOBER—Originated in Carroll County, Maryland; fruit large; flesh white, with bright red cheek. It has been fruited in this section and has succeeded well in most locations, but does well on warm, sandy soil. Ripens from 15th to 20th of October.

- CHAIR'S CHOICE—Originated in Anne Arundel County, Maryland; large size; deep yellow, with red cheek; freestone; flesh firm and in quality unsurpassed either as a dessert peach or canned; tree a strong grower and heavy bearer; fruit sells at double the price of Smock and other late varieties. Ripens last of September.
- CRAWFORD'S EARLY—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; very productive; a standard market variety. Ripe the 15th of August.
- CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of the largest size, skin yellow, red cheek; tree vigorous and moderately productive. Middle of September.
- EARLY LOUISE—Medium size, bright red; melting, very juicy and excellent; the very finest of early peaches. Ripen eight days earlier than Hale's Early.
- EARLY RIVERS—Large, pale straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich racy flavor. Ripen four days earlier than Hale's Early. Seedlings of Thomas River's; description his.
- ELBERTA—A cross between Crawford Early and Chinese Cling; free; very large, yellow, high colored and flavored. Originated in Georgia.
- FOSTER—One of the largest yellow peaches, very much like Crawford's Early, ripening about the same time.
- FOX'S SEEDLING—One of the best large size market peaches, nearly white, with a blush on one side; flesh white, good flavor and an excellent peach for canning. Ripens 15th of September.
- GEARY'S HOLD ON—Large yellow peach, seedling of the Smock, but larger and ripens ten days later. October 10.
- GLOBE—Tree rapid grower; prolific bearer; fruit freestone; golden yellow, with red blush and of the largest size. Ripens with Crawford's Late.
- LARGE EARLY YORK (*Honest John*)—Large, white, a red cheek, fine grained, very juicy, rich and delicious; vigorous and moderately productive; fruit clings a little to the stone. August 10.
- MOORE'S FAVORITE—Tree hardy, vigorous; fruit large, roundish; skin white, broad bright blush; flesh white, fine, juicy, with rich, vinous flavor. Ripens about the same time as the Oldmixon Free, and superior in quality. One of the very best market varieties.

MORRIS' RED RARE PIPE—This is a very popular, well-known American peach, and has been justly esteemed for its acknowledged good flavor, beauty and productiveness; fruit large, roundish; skin greenish white, a little dotted, with a lively rich red cheek; flesh white, red at stone; melting, juicy, with a rich flavor. Ripens September 20.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large size, and very much resembles the Early York, except it does not cling to the stone. Ripens August 10.

OLDMIXON FREE—Large, white flesh, red cheek, tender, rich and good; one of the best market varieties. Ripens 10th of September.

REEVE'S FAVORITE—Large, skin deep yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet and good. Ripens August 15.

SALWAY—A large, late, yellow peach, ripening ten days later than the Smock; beautifully mottled, with brownish red cheeks; of English origin.

SMOCK'S LATE FREE—Skin light orange yellow, mottled with red, or often with a dark red cheek when fully exposed; flesh bright yellow, but not at the stone; moderately juicy; and one of the most profitable market varieties. Last of September.

STUMP THE WORLD—Large, white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; a fine market variety. Ripens the 10th of September.

TROTH'S EARLY RED—One of the best market varieties; above medium size; nearly covered with red; flesh white, and good bearer. Ripens 1st of August.

WHEATLAND—Free, yellow; average, very large and productive; highly recommended for market. Ripens with Oldmixon.

WONDERFUL PEACH—A freestone, yellow; large size and excellent quality. 1st of October.

Clingstones.

CHINESE CLING—Large, creamy white, mottled with red; flesh white, red near the stone, and of a peculiar melting texture; high flavor, and a good market variety; tree vigorous and spreading growth. September 20.

HEATH CLING—Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone; juicy, sweet and excellent flavor; very popular for preserving. There are a great many local names for this peach, which reproduces itself with slight variations. Last of September.

OLDMIXON CLING—Large, skin white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, and good flavor. September 15.

WILKIN'S, or RINGGOLD MAMMOTH CLING—Every way like the Heath Cling in taste, growth and appearance; an improvement on that variety.

New Varieties of Peaches.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—Originated in Georgia—A yellow free-stone peach of good quality, ripening middle of July.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor; tree rapid grower and very prolific bearer. Ripens July 1 to 15.

CHAMPION—New variety; good size, good quality; skin rich creamy white, with red cheek; perfect freestone. Ripens with the Early Rivers.

CARMAN—Tree hardy and productive; fruit free from rot; large; skin yellowish white, dotted and flushed with red, sprightly vinous flavor; freestone. Middle of July.

GREENSBORO—Originated in Greensboro, N. C.; earlier than Alexander and much larger in size; fruit yellowish white, with crimson cheek; very juicy and fine quality; free from rot. Freestone.

SNEED—Said to be the earliest peach known; tree hardy and vigorous, and a productive bearer; fruit medium to large; creamy white, with bright crimson blush, fine quality; does not rot. Freestone.

WADDELL—Fruit medium to large, creamy white, with bright blush on sunny side; flesh firm, rich and sweet; melting when fully ripe; freestone. Ripens about August 1.

Dwarf and Ornamental Peaches.

DOUBLE FLOWERING—White, pink and scarlet; beautiful in early spring.

BLOOD LEAF PEACH—Leaves a vivid scarlet in spring, later turning to a rich copper color.

Miscellaneous Fruits and Nuts.

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Black Walnut, | Paragon Chestnut, |
| Butternut Trees, | Shell Bark, |
| English Walnut, | Spanish Chestnut, |
| Hard-Shell Almond, | Hazelnut, |
| Pecan Nut, | Japan Walnut, |
| Paper Shell Pecan Nut, | American Sweet Chestnut. |

MULBERRIES.

DOWNING'S EVERBEARING—Large, black, sweet, rich and excellent.

NEW AMERICAN—Fruit large and of fine quality; tree rapid grower and very hardy; for eating and for market; fruit begins to ripen about July 1 and continues for about six weeks.

FIGS.

| | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| Brown Turkey, | Celeste, | Mrs. Cline. |
|---------------|----------|-------------|

QUINCES.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC—A new variety, introduced by Mr. Meech, of Vineland, N. J. Very large and handsome; delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; vigorous and prolific.

APPLE, or ORANGE—An old and popular variety; fruit large, bright golden yellow; most esteemed for preserving; very productive.

REA'S MAMMOTH—Tree vigorous grower; fruit very large; bright golden yellow; very productive.

CHAMPION—Tree vigorous grower; fruit fair; smooth, of fine quality and late keeper.

APRICOTS.

More attention should be paid to the cultivation of Apricots. They do not succeed when planted out in large orchards like the peach or apple, but when planted in gardens, yards, or near buildings a good crop may be expected from them quite as often as from a peach tree.

EARLY GOLDEN (*Dubois*)—Medium, pale orange; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, sweet and good; tree vigorous grower, hardy and productive. 1st of July.

HARRIS—Large, bright yellow, with red blush; very productive and hardy. Ripens July 20.

LARGE EARLY—Large, oblong orange, with a red cheek; juicy, rich, sweet, fine flavored. Last of June.

MOORPARK—Large, orange, brownish red to the sun; flesh firm bright orange; parts freely from the stone; juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. July.

MOUTGAMET—Tree vigorous grower; fruit medium size; skin pale yellow with tinge of red on side next sun; flesh firm and juicy; one of the best.

PEACH—Very large, yellowish orange, with a dull brown cheek; juicy, with a rich and elegant flavor; resembles the Moorpark. This is justly esteemed one of the very best apricots; productive. July.

Russian Apricots.

ALEXANDER—Tree hardy; immense bearer; fruit large size; color yellow, speckled with red; shape oblong. Season, July 1.

GIBB—Tree hardy, symmetrical; good bearer; fruit medium size; color yellow; flavor sub-acid, rich, juicy; the best early variety. Season, June 20.

J. L. BUDD—Tree hardy, strong grower and profuse bearer; fruit large; color white, with red cheeks; flavor sweet, extra fine; sweet kernel; as fine flavored as the almond and used for the same purpose. Season, August 1.

RASPBERRIES.

BRANDYWINE (*Susqueco*)—Large, bright red, hardy, very productive, very firm and can be shipped long distances. Best market variety.

- CUTHBERT—Large size; very productive; dark red. One of the finest market and table varieties.
- GOLDEN QUEEN—A seedling of the Cuthbert. Plant hardy and vigorous, resembling Cuthbert; fruit of large size; color beautiful yellow; flavor excellent.
- KANSAS—Black; ripens early. Very strong grower and immensely productive.
- MILLER—Berries of medium size; bright red; good berry for family or market; good shipper.
- CUMBERLAND—Strong grower, very productive; very large, beautiful, one of the best Blackcaps; similar in character to the Gregg.
- KING—Earliest red raspberry on record; above medium size; good quality and a profitable market berry.
-

BLACKBERRIES.

- EARLY HARVEST—The earliest blackberry yet introduced; berry medium size; good quality and very prolific; firm and a good market variety.
- ELDORADO—A new variety. Vines very vigorous and hardy; berries large, jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; sweet and melting; highly recommended wherever tested.
- ERIE—This new berry is of the largest size and very productive; coal black, firm and solid; fine form and ripens early, and is being extensively planted both in farm and market gardens.
- EARLY KING—New early blackberry; better quality than Early Harvest; very prolific; recommended for family use.
- RATHBURN—New variety; large berries, jet black in color; fine quality; one of the best for market and family use.
- LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—A good grower and prolific; berries large and of fine flavor; vine trails on ground.
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GOOSEBERRIES.

- DOWNING—Upright, vigorous growing plant; very productive; fruit much larger than Houghton; whitish green; skin smooth; flesh soft and juicy; very good.
- HOUGHTON SEEDLING—A hardy American variety of great excellence. Free from mildew and very productive.

JOSSELYN (*Red Jacket*)—Vigorous and healthy; fruit rich dark red, very smooth; very prolific, hardy; best quality and free from mildew.

MOUNTAIN SEEDLING—Large, roundish oval; pale red; skin thick; quality medium; plant a rapid grower; spreading habit; very productive. Originated with the Shakers at Lebanon, N. Y.

PEARL—New variety; light green color; fruit large; prolific bearer and free from mildew.

SMITH'S IMPROVED—Good grower; fruit large and oval; light green, with bloom; moderately firm; sweet and good.

STRAWBERRIES.

The following-described list embraces the best market varieties from early to late:

BRANDYWINE—Plant vigorous grower; heavy bearer; bright-colored berries of large size; begins ripening early and bears through the season; good quality; firm, and a good shipper; perfect blossom.

BISMARCK—A new variety; very large and showy; resembling very much the Bubach; prolific bearer; perfect blossom.

BUBACH No. 5—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, bright scarlet; plant strong grower; large healthy foliage; very productive; one of the best of the later introductions. Season medium.

CLYDE—New variety; from early to medium; large size; quality good; strong grower; prolific bearer; good shipper; perfect blossom.

CRESCENT SEEDLING—Very productive; good quality; fair size; good color and firm.

EXCELSIOR—A new variety; originated in Arkansas; firm berry; quality good; very productive; color brilliant, and said to be the earliest berry now grown.

HOWELL—This new variety is of the very largest size, exceedingly well colored, attractive and of fine quality; plants vigorous; ripens in mid-season; perfect blossom.

LADY THOMPSON—Origin, North Carolina. Very early; large; perfect bloomer and good shipper; good color and fine flavor.

NICK HOMER—A new variety that comes very highly recommended as being one of the largest and best; fruit firm and highly colored; good; plants very vigorous; ripens in mid-season; perfect blossom.

- SHARPLESS**—Very large, excellent quality; plants vigorous and luxuriant, hardy and prolific; firm, sweet, with a delicate aroma. I think it will prove one of the best market varieties, as well as desirable for family use.
- TENNESSEE PROLIFIC**—A seedling of Crescent crossed by Sharpless; perfect flowering, vigorous, stocky, healthy grower; very productive; medium to large; bright scarlet; fine quality; fine family or market berry. Ripens medium to early.
- GANDY**—Large and handsome; roundish; uniform in size and shape; bright scarlet; firm, vigorous and productive; a valuable variety. Season very late. Vigorous grower; very productive, and ripens two weeks earlier than the Sharpless.
- MICHALL'S EARLY**—One of the best of the early varieties: medium size; bright scarlet.
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CURRENTS.

- BLACK CHAMPION**—Larger and more productive than the Black Naples; only valuable for jellies.
- BLACK NAPLES**—A large, productive, black currant, only valuable for jellies and its medicinal qualities.
- CHERRY**—The largest of all red currants; branches short; berries very large, vigorous and productive.
- LAVERSAILLES**—A French variety which proves very fine; fruit very large, with long bunches; deep red; very productive; most desirable.
- NORTH STAR**—Vigorous in growth and very productive: clusters average four inches in length; fruit sweet and rich: fine for desserts and unequalled for jelly; hardy and bears early.
- LEE'S PROLIFIC**—A black variety; early and prolific.
- RED CROSS**—A new variety of great promise; large berries and clusters; fruit of first quality; a very vigorous grower; one of the best.
- RED DUTCH**—Medium to large size; dark red; excellent flavor; long bunches, and very productive. A well-known and popular variety.
- WHITE DUTCH**—Large, yellowish white; the most popular and best known of the white currants; similar in habit and foliage to the Red Dutch.
- WHITE GRAPE**—Very large, whitish yellow; transparent, long bunches, but not as productive as the White Dutch.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—Originated about sixteen years ago with the late Lincoln Fay, of Portland, N. Y.; equal in size to the Cherry Currant; better in flavor and much more prolific, and, from its peculiar stem, less expensive to pick.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal,

Barr's Mammoth,

Palmetto.

GRAPES.

AGAWAM (*Rogers' No. 15*)—Berry large; dark red; slightly aromatic; bunch shouldered. Ripens soon after Concord.

BRIGHTON—A new variety, raised by Jacob Moore, Esq., of Brighton, N. Y.; a cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens ten days earlier than the Concord.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—A new, very early variety; berry very large; bunch compact; skin thick; quality good.

CATAWBA—This variety is too well known to need a description; of the best quality when it does not mildew. Ripens late.

CLINTON—Bunch large; berries small, covered with blue bloom; a very good table grape when fully ripe; very productive, and valuable for wine.

CONCORD—The grape for the million; stands without a peer for general planting.

DELAWARE—Bunch small to medium; compact; berries below medium; beautiful red color; thin skin; whitish bloom; pulp sweet, tender, very juicy; quality best for table; mildews in some localities; poor grower.

EMPIRE STATE—A new white grape, with large, shouldered bunches; berry medium; skin slightly tinged with yellow; flesh tender, sweet and juicy; ripens a little after Hartford; vine a good grower and productive.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Bunches large; rather compact; berries round, full black; flesh juicy, hardy and healthy; very productive; does not mildew. Ripens August 20.

IVE'S SEEDLING—Bunch medium to large; berries medium, dark purple to black; flesh sweet and juicy; free from disease. A week later than Hartford.

LADY WASHINGTON—A seedling originated by Mr. J. S. Ricketts; berry medium to large, round; color deep yellow, with a tinge of delicate pink where exposed to the sun; flesh soft, tender, juicy, sweet and very good; ripens with the Concord. A cross between the Concord and Allen's Hybrid.

MARTHA (*White Concord*)—Berries medium, exceedingly sweet; strong growing vine; hardy and reliable.

MOORE DIAMOND—Origin, New York; said to be a cross between the Concord and Iona. This handsome, new white grape comes well recommended; its very early ripening alone will make it valuable, coming in two or three weeks ahead of Concord; the bunch is medium size, slightly shouldered; color greenish white, with yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy with very little pulp.

MOORE'S EARLY—A seedling from the Concord; bunch large; berry round, black, with heavy blue bloom; very early, ripening ten days before Hartford Prolific.

NIAGARA—Originated at Lockport, N. Y.; vine hardy, and strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes weighing from 15 to 20 ounces; berry large; color greenish white, slightly amber in the sun; quality good; very productive and regular bearer. Ripens with the Concord.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Vigorous growing vine; bunches large, not very compact; very good for table.

ROGERS' No. 1 (*Goethe*)—Bunch medium to large; pale red, thin skin; flesh tender, juicy and sweet; one of the best of the Rogers.

ROGERS' No. 4 (*Wilder*)—Bunch and berry large; color dark purple; slight bloom; juicy, rich and pleasant. Ripens with the Concord.

ROGERS' No. 22 (*Salem*)—Bunch large, short and compact; berries large and round, and a shade or two darker than Catawba; tender, juicy, nearly free from pulp, sweet and well flavored.

WORDEN—A variety of the Concord type, but larger in bunch and berry, earlier, and of better quality; vine hardy and free from mildew; color black. One of the best.

WYOMING RED—Red grape; bunch and berries twice the size of the Delaware, which it strongly resembles; of the same color, a shade lighter; much like it in flavor and pulp; a week or ten days earlier than the Concord; vine vigorous, very productive and hardy.

ORNAMENTAL.

Deciduous Trees.

ASH, AMERICAN, or WHITE (*Fraxinus Americana*)—A native tree of large size; leaves pale green and handsome.

ASH, EUROPEAN (*F. excelsior*)—A lofty tree, with pinnate foliage and spreading head.

ASH, MOUNTAIN (*Pyras*).

EUROPEAN (*Aucuparia*)—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

OAK-LEAVED (*P. aucuparia quercifolia*)—The leaves are of a downy white color underneath, and very deeply toothed on the margins.

BEECH (*Fagus*).

AMERICAN BEECH (*F. ferruginea*)—A large, native tree. smooth bark, horizontal spreading branches, coarsely toothed foliage.

PURPLE-LEAVED (*F. purpurea*)—A dwarf lawn tree, beautiful on account of its magnificent foliage.

BIRCH (*Betula*).

WHITE BIRCH (*B. alba*)—A very ornamental tree, with silver white bark and fine foliage, with drooping branches.

CRABS—*Bechtels Double Flowering*—The most beautiful flowering tree grown. Flowers have a perfume surpassing the fragrance of the tea rose. Tree hardy and free from disease.

CHINESE CRAB—One of the most beautiful trees for lawn decoration; dark green foliage; flower-buds long, tapering, of a rich carmine color.

CHERRY.

JAPAN DO FLOWERING—Produces a profusion of double white flowers in the early spring.

CATALPA.

CATALPA, or INDIAN BEAN (*C. bignonioides*)—Has large, heart-shaped, downy leaves, and compound pinnacles of white flowers tinged with violet and dotted with purple yellow. Tree medium size, but rapid growth.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—Originated in the West; much finer than the common Catalpa, and blooms two or three weeks earlier.

CATALPA (*Bungei*)—Large, heart-shaped leaves, which overlap each other, forming a beautiful-shaped head, which gives it the name of Umbrella Tree.

CYPRESS (*Toxodium*).

DECIDUOUS—A most beautiful growing tree; fine foliage; delicate, pale green, similar to an evergreen.

CYTISUS.

LABURNUM—A handsome ornamental tree, free flowering; yellow flower; succeeds well in almost any soil or situation.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (*G. Canadensis*)—A hardy deciduous tree, growing from fifty to sixty feet high; a beautiful shade tree; valuable for its hard, tough timber.

ELMS (*Ulmus*).

AMERICAN WHITE, or WEEPING (*Americana alba*)—A large-growing, noble, graceful weeping tree of our own forests.

ENGLISH ELM (*U. campestris*)—Similar to the American, but of less spreading habit.

CERCIS (*Judas Tree*)—A low-growing tree, with singular leaves and very showy flowers; very ornamental in the spring, as the flower covers the branches and upper part of the trunk completely before the leaves appear. Two varieties—white and purple.

HORNBEAM (*Ironwood*)—(*Ostrija*)—Tree of moderate slow growth; forms a compact top; small green leaves.

HORSE-CHESTNUT (*Æhippocastanum*).

ENGLISH—A hardy, healthy, finely-formed tree; large spikes of beautiful white flowers.

RED FLOWERING HORSE-CHESTNUT (*A. rudicunda*)—A superb tree both in foliage and flower; leaves of darker green than the white variety; flowers showy red, and later in coming out.

LARCH (*Larix*).

EUROPEAN (*Europea*)—An elegant, rapid-growing, pyramidal tree; leaf like an evergreen; valuable for timber; small branches drooping.

LINDEN (*Tilia*).

AMERICAN, or BASSWOOD (*Americana*)—A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

EUROPEAN (*Europea*)—A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Ginkgo biloba*, *S. adiantrifolia*)—A choice variety, of erect habit; fan-shaped, thick leaf.

MAGNOLIA (*Magnolia*).

GRANDIFLORA (*Evergreen Magnolia*)—Magnificent beyond description. Not hardy north of Philadelphia.

LARGE-LEAVED MAGNOLIA (*M. macrophylla*)—A medium-sized tree; leaves very large, from one to two feet long; flowers very fragrant, large, pure white. A rare American variety.

MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA (*Cucumber Tree*)—Beautiful, regular, conical-shaped flowers, medium size, greenish yellow, bell-shaped; rapid grower; fruit resembles, before ripe, a small cucumber; an American variety.

MAGNOLIA ULAN—White Chinese (*M. Conopeua*)—One of the most popular magnolias and one of the largest of the Chinese sort. Flowers white, and very abundant, and appear before the leaves.

MAGNOLIA (*M. C. Soulangana*)—Shrubby and branchy when young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple; three to five inches in diameter; blooms late; handsome and hardy.

PURPLE FLOWERING MAGNOLIA (*M. purpurea*)—Darker and shorter leaves than the preceding; flowers are, outside, dark purple, shaded to white, and inside, white.

SLENDER GROWING MAGNOLIA (*M. gracilis*)—Small tree, or, rather, a large shrub; flowers cup-shaped; dark purple.

SWEET BAY, or SWAMP MAGNOLIA (*Glauca*)—A small growing tree; flowers deliciously fragrant; cup-shaped and pure white; an American variety.

UMBRELLA MAGNOLIA (*M. tripetela*)—Medium-sized tree; rapid growth; large leaves, and large cream-white flowers; an American variety.

MAPLES (*Acer*)

ASH-LEAVED (*Negunda aceroidis*)—Small, but handsome tree, with light green twigs.

ENGLISH CORK MAPLE (*A. campestre*)—A very odd-looking tree; leaves resembling those of the gooseberry; small; suitable for lawns.

NORWAY MAPLE (*A. platanoides*)—One of the most valuable ornamental trees for street and lawn; rich, dark-green foliage; compact growth; free from insects and disease.

- SCHWEDLERS (*Purple-leaved Norway Maple*)—A new maple of recent introduction of the Norway family, with same habit of growth; leaves crimson in May or June, changing to purple bronze as they mature.
- RED, or SWAMP MAPLE (*A. urbram*)—A native tree; medium size; foliage turning in the fall to various tints of yellow and red; a good street tree.
- SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE (*A. dasycarpum*)—One of the finest of our native trees; rapid grower; planted more than any other variety.
- SYCAMORE MAPLE (*A. pesude platanus*)—A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with rich, dark foliage.
- SUGAR, or ROCK MAPLE (*A. saccharinum*)—One of the most desirable and common of the maples; a very popular American tree from its stately form and fine foliage. Ranked among the very best, both for lawn and avenue.
- WIER'S CUT-LEAVED MAPLE—A new and handsome species of the silver-leaved; leaves deeply and uniformly cut; tree of slender and drooping habit; 6 to 7 feet.
- JAPAN MAPLE (*A. P. sanguineum*)—Blood-red leaf; the brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts, and one of the most popular. Price, \$1.50 each.
- PURPLE-LEAVED SYCAMORE MAPLE (*A. P. pur-pena*)—A conspicuous and valuable addition.

OAKS (*Quercus*).

- ENGLISH OAK (*Q. R. pendunculata*)—A moderate and crooked grower while young, but eventually forms a beautiful and symmetrical head; a valuable variety; retaining its leaves until removed by winter winds.
- SCARLET OAK (*Q. coocinea*)—This oak is popular because of its bright colored foliage in Autumn.
- PIN OAK (*Q. palustris*)—One of the fastest growing varieties.

PAULOWNIA (*Imperialis*).

- A magnificent, rapid-growing tree; immense leaves; light blue flowers.

POPLAR (*Populus*).

- COTTONWOOD, or CAROLINA POPLAR (*Angulata*)—Branches acutely angular or winged; free from attacks of worms; leaves large, heart-shaped. One of the most rapid-growing trees. Planted largely on the streets of Washington, D. C.
- LOMBARDY POPLAR (*P. dilatata*)—A very fast, high-growing pyramidal-shaped tree.

TULIP TREE (*Lirio dendron*).

WHITEWOOD (*Tulipifera*)—One of our native trees; large smooth, shiny leaves; greenish yellow flowers, tulip-shaped.

WEeping TREES.

WEeping CUT-LEAVED BIRCH (*B. uniticoefolia*)—A beautiful weeping tree, with slender branches and delicately-cut leaves.

ELM—CAMPERDOWN WEeping (*Ulmas. Var. Camperdown pendula*)—A drooping picturesque variety of Scotch Elm; foliage large, dark green, covering the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

WEeping LINDEN (*Var. Alba pendula*)—A fine lawn tree, with very graceful drooping branches and downy white leaves; rapid in growth, hardy and very conspicuous in a collection.

JAPAN WEeping CHERRY—One year heads. Price, \$1.00 each.

TEAS. WEeping MULBERRY—Fountain-shaped, like the Kilmarnock Willow; long, slender branches, drooping to the ground; very hardy and striking; among the best weeping trees.

COMMON WEeping WILLOW (*S. Babylonica*)—The well-known Weeping Willow is really beautiful and valuable for water scenery and low lands.

SHRUBS.

Deciduous.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*).

DWARF DOUBLE-FLOWERING (*A. pumila fl. pl.*)—Blooms in May; very profuse, the whole bush being literally covered with them. Of these there are the double red and double white, both exceedingly beautiful.

ALTHEA (*Hibiscus*).

ROSE OF SHARON (*H. Hyraicus*)—A handsome, strong growing shrub, valued on account of its late blooming—July and August. Of which we can furnish the following varieties:

A. FEMILE PONCAS, double purple, with handsome variegated leaves; beautiful.

DOUBLE BLANC; color, double purple.

DOUBLE BLUE.

DOUBLE ROUGE, double white, with scarlet center.

PEONOFLOA, double pink.

BERBERRY (*Berberis*).

EUROPEAN BERBERRY (*B. vulgaris*)—An upright thorny bush, with pendulous yellow flowers and red berries.

BERBERRY THUNBERGII—A Japan variety of Dwarf habit, small foliage changing to a beautiful red in autumn. Very desirable for low-growing hedges.

PURPLE BERBERRY (*B. Vilg. purpurea*)—The same as the above, the leaves being dark purple instead of green. A very showy plant for the lawn.

CALLICARPIA (*C. Americana*)—A hardy deciduous shrub of great beauty; one of the most desirable for the lawn or shrubby border; violet berries from September to December.

CRAPE MYRTLE.

A very handsome shrub; profuse bloomer; purple, scarlet and pink.

CALYCANTHUS.

CALYCANTHUS (*Strawberry Shrub*)—A very sweet-scented shrub; very desirable.

DEUTZIA (*Deutzia*).

PRIDE OF ROCHESTER—Double white flowers; late blooming variety.

ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA (*D. scabra*)—A beautiful shrub, with profuse white drooping flowers.

SLENDER-BRANCHED (*D. gracilis*)—A new species introduced from Japan; entirely hardy, flowers pure white, graceful and delicious.

SCALLOP-LEAVED (*D. crenato*)—Also from Japan; thrives well here, and has myriads of drooping white bells.

LEMONII—Similar to Gracilis; stronger grower.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*).

RED-BRANCHED (*C. sanguinea*)—Blood-red bark; variegated leaf; very conspicuous in winter.

WHITE DOGWOOD (*C. Florida*)—Very ornamental; small tree, with spreading head, with a profusion of white flowers in early spring.

RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD—Same as above only with red flowers.

GOLDEN BELL (*Forsythia*).

VERDISSIMA—A species from Japan; dark yellow flowers: one of the first to bloom in the spring; blossoms before the leaves appear.

WEeping (*F. Suspensa*)—Growth slender, and drooping flowers; yellow.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT (*Lonicera*).

LARGE FLOWERING (*L. grandiflora*)—Flowers very numerous, of deep red color.

RED (*Tartarica rubiflora*)—Red flowers.

WHITE (*Tartarica altiflora*)—Nearly pure white flowers.

YELLOW, or FLY HONEYSUCKLE (*L. xylosteum*)—Small, creamy-colored flowers.

EUONYMUS EUROPAENS—An ornamental shrub of large size, whose chief beauty consists in its brilliant red berries, which hang on until late in the fall.

HYDRANGEAS.

GRANDIFLORA PANICULATA—A hardy, flowering shrub, suitable for lawns; introduced from Japan; flowers pure white, afterwards changing to pink; growing in immense pyramidal trusses nearly a foot long and nearly as much in diameter; blooms in mid-summer and remains in bloom two or three months.

HYDRANGÆA GRANDIFLORA PANICULATA—Tree form. Very desirable for lawns.

HYDRANGÆA OTASKA—Dwarf, dense habit, with large heads of pink or blue flowers.

THOMAS HOGG—This new white hydrangea is a hard-wooded shrub of low, bushy growth, producing in July immense clusters of pure white flowers. Strong blooming plants.

JESSAMINE (*Jasminum*).

NAKED FLOWERING (*Nudiflorum*)—Blossoms very early in the season, a few warm days being sufficient to open its golden yellow flowers.

LILAC (*Syringa*).

COMMON PURPLE (*S. Vulgaris*)—Well-known, purple fragrant flower.

WHITE LILAC (*S. alba*)—Like the preceding, except the flowers, which are nearly white.

LILAC OF MARLEY (*S. de Marley*)—Flowers of reddish purple, borne in great profusion.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE—Large panicles of red flowers.

MIST TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*).

This tree is known under various names, such as Purple Fringe, Smoke Tree, Purple Mist, etc.; very much admired for its long, feathery fruit stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being enveloped in a cloud of smoke.

MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus*).

LARGE FLOWERING (*P. grandiflorus*)—A large shrub, covered with a profusion of white showy flowers in June.

SWEET-SCENTED (*P. coronarius*)—Flowers not so large as the preceding, but very fragrant.

JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*).

RED-FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE (*C. Japonica*)—An old and esteemed variety, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring, and one of the best hardy shrubs we have; makes a beautiful and useful hedge.

WHITE FLOWERING JAPAN QUINCE—Similar to red in growth, etc.

POMEGRANATE.

POMEGRANATE (*Punica*)—Desirable, deciduous shrub; double scarlet.

PURPLE-LEAF PLUM.

PURPLE-LEAF PLUM (*Prunus Pissardi*, or *Persian Plum*)—One of the very best small trees or shrubs of recent introduction; foliage a beautiful red purple, changing to a dark purple and remains that color all summer; very showy; exceedingly hardy and easy to transplant; should be on every lawn.

SNOWBALL (*Viburnum*).

OPULUS—A well-known favorite shrub, of large size; globular clusters of white flowers, blooming early in June.

JAPAN SNOWBALL (*Viburnum plicatum*)—From North China. Very rich green foliage, of handsome form; beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers; quite distinct from the common sort; a very desirable shrub.

CRANBERRY (*High Bush*)—Ornamental on account of its red berries, resembling cranberries, that hang on until frost.

SPIRÆA, or MEADOW SWEET (*Spiræa*).

ANTHONY WATTERER—Of very dwarf habit; 2 to 3 feet; flower heads almost twice as large as Bumalda and of a deep pink color. If the flowers are cut off as soon as they commence to fade the plant will bloom throughout the entire season.

VAN HOUTII—The best of all Spireas—both ornamental in leaf and flowers; perfectly hardy, and an early bloomer.

BILLARDII WHITE—Long spikes of white flowers, which continue nearly all summer.

BILLARDII—Rose-colored; blooms nearly all summer.

GOLDEN-LEAVED (*S. opulifolia aurea*)—Very conspicuous from the golden yellow hue of its foliage.

REEVES (*S. Reevesii*)—Long, narrow leaves and large corymbs of white flowers that cover nearly the whole plant.

REEVES' DOUBLE FLOWERING (*S. Reevesii*, fl. pl.)—A double variety of the preceding; very fine.

THURNBERG'S (*S. Thurnbergii*)—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow linear leaves and small white flowers.

SNOWBERRY (*Symphoricarpus*).

RED-FRUITER, or INDIAN CURRANT (*S. vulgaris*)—Has red berries that stay all winter; quite showy.

SNOWBERRY (*S. racemosus*)—A well-known shrub, with small pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

TAMARIX.

AFRICA (*Africana*)—This is a very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes.

WEIGELIA (*Weigela*).

EVARATHKA—Brilliant crimson.

AMABILIS, or SPLENDEUS—Of much more robust habit; large foliage and flowers, and blooms freely in the fall.

ROSE-COLORED (*W. rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with profuse, fine, rose-colored flowers, introduced from China by Mr. Fortune; blooms in May and June.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED (*W. foliis variegata*)—A new variety; leaves very ornamental; distinctly marked with yellowish white and green.

WEIGELIA (*Florabunda*)—A new dark red variety.

WHITE FRINGE (*Chronanthus*).

VIRGINIA (*Virginica*)—One of the best large shrubs or small trees, with superb foliage and delicate, fringe-like, greenish white flowers.

Climbing Vines.

AMPELOPSIS (*Ampelopsis*).

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII, or JAPAN IVY—Leaves smaller than the American Ivy; grows rapidly and clings to the surface of even a painted brick wall; foliage especially handsome in summer and changes to scarlet in autumn; very fine for covering walls, stumps, trees or rocks.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*A. quinquifolia*)—A native vine of rapid growth; leaves turn rich crimson in fall; will cling to walls without training; often called American Ivy.

CLEMATIS.

CLEMATIS HENRYI—A large, single showy white flower. one of the most reliable.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—A strong luxuriant grower, with light green foliage; covered late in August with innumerable star-like flowers; pure white, very fragrant.

JACKMANNI (*Jackman*)—Deep violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance; perhaps the best variety for general cultivation.

HONEYSUCKLES (*Lonicera*).

CHINESE TWINING (*L. Japonica*)—Holds its foliage nearly all winter; blooms in July and September; very sweet.

JAPAN GOLDEN-LEAVED (*L. brachypodo aurea reticulata*)—Beautiful foliage, sprinkled with golden spots.

JAPAN EVERGREEN (*L. brachypodo*)—It is similar to the above, but retains its leaves longer.

HALLEYANA—A new white monthly honeysuckle raised from seed sent from China by Dr. Hall. It is evergreen; flowers pure white, turning to yellow, with fragrance of the Cape Jasmine; hardy, vigorous grower, and flowers freely.

IVY (*Hedera*).

ENGLISH (*H. helix*)—A broad-leaved, hardy sort; prefers moisture and shade all seasons.

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Begonia*).

SCARLET TRUMPET FLOWER (*B. radicans*)—A splendid climber on wood or stone; vigorous and hardy, with clusters of large, trumpet-shaped flowers in July and August.

PINK TRUMPET FLOWER—Same as above, except that the flowers are pink.

WISTARIA, OR GLYCINE (*Wistaria*).

CHINESE (*W. sinensis*)—A rapid grower; pinkish-blue flowers, very fragrant.

MAGNIFICENT WISTARIA (*W. magnifica*)—Flowers fragrant, of a pale lilac color, in dense, drooping racemes.

WHITE WISTARIA—A rapid grower; very fragrant, pure white flowers.

Evergreens.ARBOR VITAE (*Thuja*).

AMERICAN (*T. occidentalis*)—Excellent for screens and hedges, and frequently planted on lawns; attains the height of from 25 to 40 feet.

BIOTA AUREA NANA—A dwarf arbor vitae; always golden; perfect in shape.

BOOTHE'S DWARF (*T. puniella*)—Dwarfish habit; dense bush; dark green foliage; suitable for low-growing hedges.

GLOBE (*Globosa*)—Dwarf variety; globula; dense bush; a favorite variety. One foot.

GOLDEN (*Aurea*)—Splendid variety, with a yellowish tint; very compact; keeps in perfect shape without pruning.

HOVEY'S GOLDEN (*Hoveyi*)—A seedling of the American; a dwarf growing variety; compact, with golden hue.

PARSON'S DWARF (*Compacta*)—Remarkable for its compact growth; dwarf variety; bright green foliage; one of the very best. Suitable for hedges around cemetery lots.

PYRAMIDAL (*Pyramidalis*)—Remarkably erect; dark green, compact and very desirable. 1 to 2 feet.

SIBERIA (*T. Siberica*)—It maintains its dark green color in winter; very hardy, compact and pyramidal growth. Two feet.

Box (*Boxus*).

PYRAMIDAL TREE BOX—More rapid growing than the other varieties.

TREE BOX (*B. sempervirens*)—Is very ornamental on lawns as well as for hedges.

VARIEGATED TREE BOX (*B. sempervirens* var.)—A variety of the tree box, with golden-striped leaves.

CEDAR (*Cedrus*).

DEODORA CEDAR (*Cedar deodora*)—Considered the most handsome evergreen grown, and would be planted more extensively if it were considered entirely hardy; leaves from one to two inches in length; bright green, covered with bloom; branches drooping; should be planted in sheltered locations.

CYPRESS (*Cypressus*).

LAWSON'S CYPRESS (*C. Lawsoniana*)—This very beautiful species is from Northern California, and attains to the height of 100 feet; the habit of the tree is exceedingly graceful.

EUONYMUS.

An evergreen shrub that grows much like the Tree Box, but with a much larger leaf; used for hedges farther south; quite hardy.

EUONYMUS VARIEGATED (*Aurerea*)—Having beautiful, variegated leaves.

SILVER VARIEGATED EUONYMUS (*Var. Argenteus*)—Foliage distinctly marked with white.

FIRS (*Picea*).

BALSAM FIR (*P. balsamea*)—A well-known American evergreen; pyramidal in form; dark green foliage; an erect, rapid grower.

EUROPEAN SILVER FIR (*P. pectinati*)—A fine tree, resembling the Balsam Fir, with more horizontal branches and more silver foliage. One of the finest of evergreens.

NORDMAN'S FIR (*Nordmaniana*)—A new variety; beautiful green color; vigorous in growth; regular and graceful in form.

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*).

IRISH (*J. Hibernia*)—Very erect and tapering in growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; perfectly hardy, and a general favorite.

PINES (*Pinus*).

AUSTRIAN (*P. Austriaca*)—A remarkable robust, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff; dark green; growth rapid.

EXCELSIOR WHITE PINE—Similar to the White Pine in color and growth, but the leaves are about twice the length, which makes it more ornamental.

SCOTCH PINE (*P. Silvestris*)—A fine, robust, rapid-growing tree, with stout erect shoots, and silvery green foliage.

WHITE PINE (*P. stroons*)—One of the most ornamental of our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silver green.

RETINOSPORA (*Japan Cypress*).

A new and valuable genus of trees and shrubs from Japan not distinctly from the true cypress [*cupressus*], in a strict botanical classification, but nevertheless very beautiful, quite hardy and well worthy of a place in the smallest collection.

Most *Retinosporas* require shearing when small to establish a symmetrical appearance.

R. FILIFERA (*Thread-like Retinospora*)—A beautiful form, with delicate, slender branchlets; leaves small, very sharp-pointed, deep glossy green above, glaucous white below.

R. PLUMOSA (*Plume-like Retinospora*)—A very compact-growing variety, with small bright green leaves and short, slender branches. It is entirely hardy here and exceedingly pretty. A rapid grower.

VAR. ARGENTEA (*Silver-spotted Retinospora*)—This is an exceedingly well-marked little evergreen, having the foliage liberally spotted with pure white. Hardy and fine.

VAR. AUREA (*Golden-tipped, plume-like Retinospora*)—One of the most striking and desirable little plants for this climate; habit of growth similar to the species, but the tips of the branches are of a bright golden-yellow hue. It is entirely hardy and preserves its color well during winter.

R. SQUARROSA VEITCHI (*Veitch's Retinospora*)—A very pretty heath-like plant, with sharp-pointed, silvery-green foliage, and forming a compact pyramidal tree, several feet in height. Like all the family it is greatly improved by an annual shearing.

SPRUCE (*Abies*).

BLUE SPRUCE—Similar to the White Spruce, except the foliage has a bluish cast.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—A magnificent tree recently introduced from the Rocky Mountains that is rapidly taking a prominent place as the most popular blue evergreen; of fine compact habit, and very desirable.

HEMLOCK, or WEEPING (*Canadensis*)—An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate foliage; a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

MORINDA ABIES—Leaves one to two inches in length, pale green color; branches numerous and drooping, with light-colored bark.

NORWAY SPRUCE (*A. excelsa*)—A magnificent, lofty, rapid-growing tree; very hardy; grows vigorously in all soils and situations; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful.

WHITE SPRUCE (*A. alba*)—A medium-sized native tree of compact growth; regular, conical shape; light green color; hardy.

YEW (*Taxus*).

ENGLISH (*T. baccata*)—Leaves about one inch long; dark glossy green; branches numerous and spreading.

IRISH (*T. fastigiata*)—An upright, compact, slow-growing tree, used mostly for planting in cemeteries, but it makes a handsome lawn tree.

Hedge Plants.

Hedge Plants.

American Arbor Vitæ,

Hemlock Spruce,

Norway Spruce,

Privet Common,

Privet California,

Privet Amoor River.

Osage Orange,

Pyrus Japonica.

GENERAL COLLECTION OF EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The following list of Roses bloom through the whole season. This list embraces the Tea, Bourbon, China, or Bengal, and Noisette Roses:

AGGRIPPINA—Brilliant velvet crimson; good size and form, full and sweet; much esteemed.

BON SILENE—Noted for the great size and beauty of its bud, which is valued very highly for bouquets and decorative purposes; deeprose color, very sweet and beautiful.

CELINE FORESTER—Pale sulphur yellow; large, full form, perfectly double; a fine bloomer and good grower; one of the best.

DEVONIENSIS—Magnolia Rose; beautiful creamy white, with rose center; very full and double; sweet tea scent; one of the finest roses.

GENERAL DE TARTAS—A first-class Rose for bedding; brilliant carmine, deeply shaded with violet purple; large size, very double, full and fragrant.

HERMOSA—An excellent Rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color beautiful clear rose; a constant bloomer; hardy; one of the best.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—Rich, dark, velvety crimson; profuse bloomer; good form and substance, full and double; an excellent bedding Rose.

MARECHAL NEIL—One of the largest and most beautiful Tea Roses grown; flowers extra large, very double, and deliciously perfumed; color deep golden yellow. Buds of immense size.

MALMAISON—Rich, creamy flesh, changing to lovely fawn, with rose center; very large, perfectly double, and exceedingly sweet; one of the finest varieties.

MAD. BRAVY—Rich, creamy white, with blush center; perfect form; large, very double, and sweet.

PRESIDENT—Splendid large flowers and buds; double and full; color soft rosy crimson, changing to brilliant carmine, shaded purplish red; very beautiful and fragrant.

PINK DAILY—Clear, bright pink, medium size, full and double; fragrant; a constant bloomer; much esteemed.

SOUV. DE PAUL NEYRON—An elegant sort; white, beautifully tinged with clear golden yellow, each petal exquisitely edged with bright rosy crimson, very distinct and fine; the flower is medium size, very full and double, with delicious tea scent; a profuse bloomer.

SAFRANO—Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; very fragrant; one of the best.

WASHINGTON—Medium size, pure white, very double; blooms profusely in large clusters; a strong grower, suitable for trellis, etc.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class embraces some of the most beautiful Roses, perfectly hardy and vigorous, many of them blooming at intervals from June to November. Flowers large, fragrant and of perfect form; colors beautiful, of all shades from pure white to blush rose, carmine and brightest crimson. These roses are worthy of general cultivation.

ANNA DE DIESBACH—Clear, brilliant Rose; flowers of large size and fine form; very double and fragrant.

COQUETTE DES ALPS—One of the finest white Hybrid Perpetuals; a profuse bloomer; flowers pure white, sometimes shaded with blush; large, very full and fragrant.

GIANT OF BATTLES—Brilliant crimson; large, very double and sweet; esteemed one of the finest.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT—Rich and velvet scarlet, changing to brilliant crimson; magnificent buds.

LA FRANCE—Lovely peach-blossom color, changing to amber rose, tinged with crimson; delicious; tea fragrance, extra large size; very full and beautiful; a constant and profuse bloomer.

MOSS ROSES.

GLORY OF MOSSES—A magnificent Moss Rose; extra large and perfectly double; deep, rosy carmine, shaded purplish crimson; very mossy and fragrant; one of the finest.

COUNTESS OF MURINAIS—Not a perpetual bloomer, but of the best pure white Moss Roses. The buds are beautifully mossed; flowers large, full and fragrant; a valuable and a very beautiful variety.

CLIMBING ROSES.

These are rapid growers, with luxuriant foliage and large clusters of beautiful flowers, adapted for arbors, trellises, etc. and are very desirable.

BALTIMORE BELLE—Pale blush, variegated carmine, rose and white; very double; flowers in beautiful clusters, the whole plant appearing a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best Climbing Roses.

CLIMBING HERMOSA—Same as Hermosa, but of climbing habit; a very rapid grower and constant bloomer.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—A hardy Climbing Rose, native of Japan; a vigorous, strong grower, and a profuse bloomer; is attracting considerable attention wherever grown.

EMPRESS OF CHINA—This variety originated in China; is a vigorous grower and constant bloomer; the flowers are of medium size; in bud they are red, changing to pink as the flower expands.

PRAIRIE QUEEN—Clear, bright pink, sometimes with a white stripe; large, compact and globular; very double and full; blooms in clusters; one of the finest.

WHITE MYCROPHYLLA—Medium size flower; very double, white, and sweet scented; glossy bright shining leaves.

YELLOW RAMBLER—Light canary yellow; perfectly hardy, and can be made to climb anywhere; bloom in immense pyramidal clusters.

WHITE RAMBLER—Pure pearl white, similar to the Yellow Rambler in growth and habit.

NEW AND CHOICE ROSES.

Special attention is called to this class—an entirely new type or class of roses—Combining the hardiness of the Hybrid Perpetuals with the constant bloom and rich and delicate coloring of the Teas. A great acquisition.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT (seeded from Mad. de St. Joseph, fertilized with Lord McCauley)—Flowers very large, full and regular; color bright rosy crimson; elegantly tinged and shaded with purple; very beautiful.

PIERRE GUILLOT (French Hybrid Tea)—Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; petals beautifully veined with pure white; flowers large, very double and full; a free bloomer and very sweet.

TRIUMPH D'ANGERS (French Hybrid Tea)—Bright fiery red, changing to dark purple, shaded with crimson; petals sometimes edged with violet; regular full form, very double and sweet.

NEW TEA AND EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

MADAM WELCH—This grand Rose is not surpassed in beauty by any of the new roses of the year. The color is a beautiful amber yellow, deepening toward the center to orange or coppery yellow, delicately tinged and shaded with ruddy crimson. The flower is extra large, fine globular form, very double and full, and exceedingly sweet.

JULES FINGER—An elegant French sort; flowers large, full, and finely formed; color bright, rosy scarlet, beautifully shaded with intense crimson; very fragrant and vigorous grower and free bloomer.

NIPHETOS—An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double; deliciously sweet, color pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon yellow. It is highly valued for its lovely buds, which are remarkably large and fine, and particularly valuable for personal ornament, bouquet work, etc.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH—A splendid Tea Rose, in great demand for its lovely buds and remarkable for its beautiful color, which is the most intense glowing crimson imaginable.

PERLES DES JARDINS—This magnificent Rose is undoubtedly the finest variety of its color ever introduced. It constantly grows in favor as it becomes better known. Color beautiful clear golden yellow; extra large globular flowers, very full and highly perfumed.

CORNELIA COOK—This beautiful Tea Rose is in great demand for its magnificent buds, which are of immense size and of the most lovely and perfect form imaginable; color pure creamy white, sometimes faintly tinged with pale lemon and blush; very double and sweet.

ETOIL DE LION—Golden yellow.

SUNSET—A sport of the Perle des Jardins, but far exceeds it in delightful tea fragrance; color the richest shade of saffron and orange, blended and shaded so as to somewhat resemble some of the tints of the sunset, hence the name.

NEW HYBRID PERPETUAL.

MAD. CHARLES WOOD—One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetuals ever introduced. Flowers extra large, full and double; deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; blooms all summer.

MABEL MORRISON—Pure white; other characteristics same as Baroness Rothschild.

GEN'L WASHINGTON—Probably one of the most satisfactory Roses in the list for general planting; brilliant shining crimson; very rich and beautiful; large, perfectly double flowers, and a free and constant bloomer.

PAUL, NEYRÓN—Immense flowers, probably the largest Rose grown, and one of the finest; bright shining pink, very clear and beautiful; very double and full, and somewhat fragrant; blooms the first season and all summer.

GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Our collection of Greenhouse Plants embraces none but the very best varieties, and has been carefully selected from the most reliable growers in the country.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

ABUTILION—Six varieties; variegated, snowstorm, etc.

ALYSSUM (Sweet)—Double variegated.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Nine varieties; all colors.

CARNATIONS—Six varieties; all colors.

COLEUS—Ten new varieties.

Ten varieties (older sorts.)

DRACÆNA—Beautiful ornamental-leaved plant.

CENTAUREA (Dusty Miller)—Among the best silver foliage plants.

FLOWERING SAGE—Scarlet.

GERANIUMS.

Gold and Silver Tricolor Ivy, Happy Thought and Sweet-Scented.

HELIOTROPE—Snow wreath, best white, every shade of blue and purple.

IVIES—New Parlor, English and variegated.

LEMON VERBENAS.

LILY, CALLA.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

TRADESCANTIA (Wandering Jew).

VERBENAS—A very fine named collection, including white, sweet-scented. Every shade and color.

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CANNAS—Large roots.

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GLADIOLUS—All colors.

TUBEROSE, DOUBLE—Large, well-grown bulbs.

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| Coleus | 3 | | |
| Dracaena | 30 | | |
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| Lemon Verbena | 10 | | |

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| | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| Cannas | 10 |
| Crocus | Per doz. 25 |
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| Hyacinths | 10 |
| Tube Rose (Double)..... | 5 |

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

| | Size, feet. | Price each. | Per 100. | Per 1,000. |
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| | Per doz. | Price each. | Per 100. | Per 1,000. |
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| Flowering Shrubs and Running Vines.... | \$2.50 | \$0.30 | | |
| Roses, from Open Ground..... | | 25 | \$25.00 | |
| " from Greenhouse, 1 year..... | 1.00 | 10 | 25.00 | |
| Black Walnut..... | | 40 | | |
| English Walnut, 3 to 4 feet..... | | 50 | | |
| Pecan Nut..... | | 30 | | |
| Paper Shell Pecan..... | | 1.00 | | |
| Hydrangeas..... | | 25 | | |

HEDGE PLANTS.

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| Osage Orange, 1 year..... | 50 | \$3.00 |
| " " 2 years..... | 1.00 | 4.00 |
| American Arborvitae, 12 to 15 inches..... | 8.00 | |
| " " 2 to 3 feet..... | 12.00 | |
| " " 3 to 4 feet..... | 20.00 | |
| " " 4 to 5 feet..... | 30.00 | |
| Norway Spruce, 1 foot..... | 12.00 | |
| " " 2 feet..... | 20.00 | |
| " " 3 feet..... | 30.00 | |
| " " 4 feet..... | 40.00 | |
| Privet, California..... | 2.50 | 20.00 |
| " Amor River..... | 4.00 | 30.00 |

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

| | Size, feet. | Price each. | Per 100. | Per 1,000 |
|--|-------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| DECIDUOUS. | | | | |
| Mountain Ash | 4 to 5 | \$0.35 | | |
| | 7 to 10 | 50 | | |
| Maple, Sycamore | 6 to 8 | 40 | \$30.00 | |
| | 8 to 10 | 50 | 40.00 | |
| " Ash Leaved | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| " Norway | 7 to 8 | 50 | 40.00 | |
| | 8 to 10 | 75 | 50.00 | |
| " Sugar | 9 to 12 | 75 | 50.00 | |
| | 7 to 8 | 50 | 40.00 | |
| " Silver | 9 to 12 | 50 | 40.00 | |
| | 8 to 9 | 40 | 30.00 | |
| " Schwedlers, Norway | | 75 | | |
| " English Cork Bark | 5 to 6 | 40 | | |
| " Red or Swamp | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| " Purple Leaved Sycamore | 6 to 8 | 75 | | |
| Elm, American | 8 to 10 | 50 | 40.00 | |
| | 6 to 8 | 40 | 30.00 | |
| Willow, Weeping | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| Chestnut, Horse | 5 to 6 | 75 | | |
| " | 3 to 4 | 50 | | |
| Linden, American | 9 to 10 | 50 | | |
| " European | 7 to 8 | 50 | | |
| " | 9 to 10 | 75 | | |
| Larch, European | 2 to 3 | 35 | | |
| | 6 to 8 | 75 | | |
| Spanish Chestnut | 2 to 3 | 50 | | |
| | 4 to 6 | 75 | | |
| Carolina Poplar or Cottonwood | 7 to 9 | 40 | 30.00 | |
| | 10 to 12 | 50 | 35.00 | |
| Poplar, Lombardy | 10 to 12 | 50 | 35.00 | |
| Ash, Flowering | 7 to 8 | 50 | | |
| " American and English | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| " Oak Leaved Mountain | 5 to 6 | 40 | 30.00 | |
| " | 5 to 6 | 50 | | |
| Beech, American | 4 to 5 | 50 | | |
| " | 6 to 7 | 75 | | |
| " Purple Leaved | 2 to 3 | 75 | | |
| " | 4 to 5 | 1.50 | | |
| Birch, White | 7 to 8 | 40 | | |
| | 10 to 12 | 75 | | |
| Catalpa, Common | 6 to 7 | 40 | | |
| " Speciosa | 6 to 7 | 50 | | |
| " Bengel | 7 to 8 | 1.00 | | |
| Cypress, Deciduous | 4 to 5 | 50 | | |
| " | 8 to 10 | 75 | | |
| Laburnum | 6 to 7 | 50 | | |
| Kentucky Coffee Tree | 6 to 4 | 50 | | |
| Elm, English | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| Judas Tree | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| Horn Beam | 6 to 7 | 40 | | |
| " | 8 to 10 | 50 | | |
| Horse Chestnut, Red Flowering | 3 to 4 | 75 | | |
| Maiden Hair Tree (Ginkgo) | 7 to 8 | 50 | | |
| Magnolia, Large Leaved, Ulan Soulangana, Purple Flowering, Slender Growing, Sweet Bay, Umbrella, Accummata | 3 to 4 | 75 | | |

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

| | Size, ft. et. | Price each. | Per 100. | Per 1,000 |
|---|---------------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| DECIDUOUS—CONTINUED. | | | | |
| Oak, English | 8 to 10 | \$0.75 | | |
| Scarlet | 5 to 6 | .75 | | |
| Pin | 5 to 6 | .75 | | |
| Paulownia | 5 to 6 | .50 | | |
| | 8 to 10 | .75 | | |
| Poplar, Tulip | 8 to 10 | .40 | \$30.00 | |
| | 10 to 12 | .50 | 40.00 | |
| WEEPING TREES. | | | | |
| Weeping Cut Leaved Birch | 6 to 8 | .75 | | |
| Camperdown Elm | 7 to 8 | 1.00 | | |
| Linden | 7 to 9 | .75 | | |
| Teas, Mulberry | 5 to 6 | .75 | | |
| | 7 to 9 | 1.00 | | |
| Common Willow | 5 to 6 | .30 | | |
| | 8 to 10 | .50 | | |
| EVERGREENS. | | | | |
| Arborytae, American | 4 to 5 | .50 | 40.00 | |
| | 6 to 7 | .75 | 50.00 | |
| | 2 to 3 | .30 | 25.00 | |
| Golden | 1 to 2 | .75 | | |
| Hovey Golden | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| Heath Leaved | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| Siberian | 2 to 3 | .75 | | |
| Riota Aurca Nana | 18 to 24 | .75 | | |
| Booth Dwarf | 18 to 24 | .50 | | |
| Plicate | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| Pyramidal | 2 to 3 | .75 | | |
| Parsons | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| Pine, Scotch | 2 to 3 | .50 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .75 | | |
| Austrian | 1 to 2 | .40 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| White | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| Excelsior White | 2 to 3 | .75 | | |
| Spruce, Norway | 1 to 2 | .30 | 25.00 | |
| | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| | 4 to 5 | .75 | | |
| | 5 to 6 | 1.00 | | |
| | 6 to 7 | 1.50 | | |
| | 7 to 9 | 2.00 | | |
| Hemlock | 2 to 3 | .50 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .75 | | |
| Blue | 2 to 3 | .40 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| White | 2 to 3 | .40 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| Fir, Balsam | 1 to 2 | .40 | | |
| | 2 to 3 | .50 | | |
| Silver | 3 to 4 | .75 | | |
| | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .75 | | |
| | 5 to 6 | 1.00 | | |
| | 6 to 7 | 1.50 | | |
| | 8 to 9 | 2.00 | | |
| Nordmans | 2 to 3 | 1.00 | | |
| Lawson Cypress | 2 to 3 | .40 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| | 5 to 6 | .75 | | |
| Irish Juniper | 2 to 3 | .40 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .50 | | |
| Tree Box | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| | 2 to 3 | .75 | | |
| Magnolia, Grandiflora | 2 to 3 | .50 | | |
| | 4 to 5 | .75 | | |
| Retinospora, 8 Varieties | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| | 2 to 3 | .75 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | 1.00 | | |
| Cedar, Deodera | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| | 3 to 4 | .75 | | |
| Euonymus, Variegated | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| Silver | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| European | 2 to 3 | .50 | | |
| Yews, Irish | 1 to 2 | .50 | | |
| English | 2 to 3 | .50 | | |
| Colorado Blue Spruce | 18 to 20 | 2.00 | | |
| | 20 to 22 | 2.50 | | |
| VEGETABLE PLANTS. | | | | |
| Cabbage, Transplanted from March 1, until May 1 | | | 40 | \$3.00 |
| Cabbage, Late | | | 30 | 2.50 |
| Tomato, Transplanted | | | 1.00 | 6.00 |
| Sweet Potato | | | 30 | 2.50 |
| Celery | | | 25 | 2.00 |
| Egg Plants | | | 1.00 | |
| Pepper Plants | | | 50 | |
| Lettuce | | | 30 | |

Prices on application for any kind of Nursery Stock not named in this Price List.

